

from Phum-Liu near Kompong-thom in Cambodia; and Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker has kindly given me information about ten others from Siam in the British Museum, collected by Messrs. Herbert, Barton, Flower, and Williamson. Probably the Orioles from the Chindwin Hills belong also to *O. l. thaiacous*.

The following notes have been received from Mr. E. C. STUART BAKER :—

In a recent article in 'The Ibis' (1918, p. 232) Mr. Boden Kloss has identified the Siamese form of *Garrulax moniliger* as *mouhoti* of Sharpe, whereas in the Bull. B. O. C. of 1917, p. 8, I gave the Siamese form a new name, *leucotis*. At the time I wrote this the three birds from Cambodia to which Sharpe originally gave the name *mouhoti* could not be found, but they have now been discovered, and are undoubtedly the same bird as that found in Siam. My name therefore becomes a synonym of *mouhoti*.

On the other hand, I find that the Siamese bird is *not* the same as the Burmese bird and that the latter will require a new name. There are therefore three well-marked forms of *Garrulax moniliger*.

*Garrulax moniliger moniliger* Hodgson.

*Type locality.* Bengal.

Tail-feathers tipped white; ear-coverts black, with small white patch in centre. General plumage pale, and chestnut band on nape pale and narrow.

*Habitat.* India and N. Burma, including Chin and Kachin Hills, Shan States, Arrakan, and Lower Chindwin.

*Garrulax moniliger fuscata*, subsp. nov.

Type: ♂, No. 86.10.1.3952, B.M. coll.

*Type locality.* Tavoy.

Tail-feathers tipped smoky rufous; ear-coverts white with black tips. Nape-band rather brighter and broader. Plumage generally much the same, or *slightly* darker.

*Habitat.* Southern Burma and Siam in the Malay Peninsula, and the south central portions of Burma.

*Garrulax moniliger mouhoti* Sharpe.

*Type locality.* Cambodia.

Tail tipped with dark rufous; necklace round neck and nape a much richer deeper red and also more widely extended on nape. Rufous of lower parts brighter and deeper and upper parts much darker.

*Habitat.* Cambodia and Siam.

Mr. C. BODEN KLOSS has sent from Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., the following notes regarding the new subspecies of Siamese birds described in the 'Bulletin,' No. ccxxvii. pp. 8-9 :—

I know well the form of *Garrulax moniliger* to which Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker has given the name *leucotis*, and identify it with *Garrulax mouhoti* Sharpe, of Cambodia (*vide* my paper in the current volume of 'The Ibis'). As Mr. Baker has made no reference to *mouhoti*, which is a name that has been much overlooked, I think that further examination of the supposed new form in connection with it is desirable. As far as I am aware, no race of *Garrulax moniliger* occurs anywhere in Malaya as stated.

The type female of *Pomatorhinus nuchalis klossi* should be attributed to Mr. E. G. Herbert, not to me, if it came from Samkok as recorded.

With regard to the localities mentioned, I think that neither Mr. Baker nor Mr. Herbert will object to the following emendations :—

Mi-Nam-Kabren is more correctly Krabin, and is situated in about longitude  $101^{\circ}45'$ , on the Bangpakong River, which flows into the eastern corner of the inner Gulf of Siam.

Tung Song Paa (also misspelt Tang, Song Paa : Paa = jungle) is indeed politically in Siam, but to record it there without qualification gives a false idea of provenance. Geographically it is in the Malay Peninsula, lying in about the same latitude as Junk Ceylon Island ( $8^{\circ}$  N.), and faunistically is more Malayan than Indo-Chinese. For the Malay Peninsula between the Isthmus of Kra and the Malay States I have suggested the name Peninsular Siam as being without ambiguity (*vide* 'Ibis,' January 1918).